THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. III.---APRIL 25, '97.

[☞ *A gentleman from Boston, has obligingly loaned us Boston papers up to April 19th—with which we are empowered to present our readers this day the following*]

LATEST *INTELLIGENCE.*

FOREIGN.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

YESTERDAY Gen Angereau presented to the Directory 60 ſtand of colours, taken by the invincible army of Italy, from the Auſtrians compoſing the garriſon of Mantua.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

By a gentleman who lately came from France, we learn that the French find great difficulty in fitting out their ſhips at Breſt, from the want of naval ſtores. They have likewiſe there near 20,000 banditti, of the deſcription of thoſe lately landed in Wales, and of whom the French government would be glad to get rid in the ſame way.

MARCH 7.

France is in the utmoſt confuſion—ſeveral diſcoveries have been made by the Directory—by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections; in conſequence of which, the projected invaſion of this country is, for the preſent, ſuſpended, and all the troops along the coaſt, as far as Breſt, were on their march to Paris, and its vicinity.

The plan of an invaſion of this country, however, the Britiſh nation may be aſſured, is not to be laid aſide. After the elections are over, it will unqueſtionably be put in execution, as there are about 100,000 men of whom the French republic wiſh to get rid. Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invaſion was intended to have been made about the preſent time. The delay, we have no doubt, will only encreaſe the certainty of our ſecurity againſt all their attempts, by an increaſe of preparation to reſiſt them. There is almoſt an univerſal cry in France for peace.

BUONAPARTE, ſtill penetrating further into Italy, ſtates, in a letter dated from head-quarters, at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Foligne, 69 miles diſtant from Rome. Of the treaſure of Loretto, the value of which was eſtimated at three millions of livres Tournois, only about one million had fallen into his poſſeſſion.

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In a ſubſequent letter, dated from Alcona, on the 18th, the ſame General mentions, that the French troops had gotten poſſeſſion of Umbria, the country of Peragia, and the ſmall province of Canorine.

A Bruſſels paper of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 9th ult. mentioning that the Pope was expected in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the palace of his Nuncio there.—The levy of recruits was vigorouſly purſued, and Vienna alone was to furniſh at its own expenſe, 6000 men; an ordinance for levying the Hungarians in a maſs, was to be publiſhed in a few days; all were in arms in Upper and Lower Auſtria, and proper organization was only requiſite, for of men there were abundance.

An article from Bolzem, dated Feb. 8th, inſerted in the Bruſſels papers, ſays—"The Arch-Duke Charles arrived on the 6th at Inſpruck, where he had a long conference with Count Herbach:—The next day he ſet out for Goerz, and he will immediately take the command of the army of Italy.—All the inhabitants of Carniola and Corinthia, were taking up arms.

Extract from a pamphlet now in circulation in France, publiſhed by order of the Directory, and addreſſed to the people.

COURAGEOUS CITIZENS!

England is the richeſt country in the world, and we give it up to you to be plundered. You ſhall march to the capital of that haughty nation. You ſhall plunder their national bank of its immenſe heaps of gold. You ſhall ſeize upon all public and private property—upon their ware-houſes—their magazines—their ſtately manſions—and gilded palaces; and you ſhall return to your own country, loaded with the ſpoils of the enemy.

This is the only method left to bring them to our terms. When they are humbled, then we ſhall dictate what terms are proper, and they muſt accept them.

Behold what our brave army in Italy are doing. They are enriched with the plunder of that fine country; and they will be more ſo, when Rome bellows what, if ſhe does not, will be taken by force. Your country, brave citizens, will not demand a particle of the riches you ſhall bring from Great-britain. Take what you pleaſe—it ſhall be all your own. Arms and ammunition you ſhall have, and veſſels to carry you over. Once landed, you will ſoon find your way to London.

(Signed) HOCHE.

FEB. 11.

At a moment when every judicious friend to the conſtitution, proſperity and internal trauquility of England foreſees the danger which may be brought upon them by a further continuance of the war, the ſmalleſt chance of a near concluſion to it will be heard of with pleaſure. We therefore think it extremely important to ſtate, what is communicated to us from very reſpectable authority; that the Secretary of the American Miniſter yeſterday left town for Paris *carrying letters from Lord Grenville to*

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have been mocked with a similar tale of grievances. It is, indeed, already understood, that Sweden, outraged in the person of her representative, has been obliged to go the length of withdrawing her Minister from Paris.

The complaints of France may be regarded principally as weapons furnished to her adherents to defend her cause, notwithstanding the blows she inflicts. Her aim has been in every instance, to seduce the people from their government, and, by dividing, to conquer and oppress. Hitherto, happily, the potent spells of this political sorcery, have, in most countries, been counteracted and dissipated by the sacred flame of patriotism! One melancholy exception serves as a warning to the rest of mankind, to shun the fatal snare It is nevertheless humiliating, that there are men among us, depraved enough to make use of the arms she has furnished in her service; and to vindicate her aggressions, as the effects of a just resentment, provoked by the ill conduct of our government. But the artifice will not succeed. The eyes of the people of this country are, every day, more and more opened to the true character of the politics of France, and the period is fast approaching when it will be seen in all its intrinsic deformity.

The desire of a power at war to destroy the commerce of its enemy, is a natural effect of the state of war, and while exercised within bounds, consistent with the rights of nations, who are not engaged in the contest, is entirely justifiable; but, when it manifestly overleaps these bounds, and indulges in palpable violations of neutral rights, without even the colour of justification in the usage of war, it becomes an intolerable tyranny, wounds the sovereignty of nations, and calls them to resistance by every motive of self-preservation and respect.

The conduct of France, from the commencement of her successes, has, by gradual developements, betrayed the spirit of universal domination, an opinion that she has a right to be the legislatrix of nations, that they are all bound to submit to her mandates, to take from her their morals, political, and religious creeds; that her plastic and regenerating hand is to mould them in whatsoever shape she thinks fit—and that her interest is to be the sole measure of the rights of the rest of the world.—The specious pretence of enlightening mankind, and reforming their civil institutions, is the varnish to the real design of subjugating them. The vast projects of Louis XIV. dwindle into insignificance, compared with the more gigantic schemes of his republican successors.

Men, well informed and unprejudiced, early discovered the symptoms of this spirit. Reasoning from human nature, they foresaw its growth with success; that from the love of dominion, inherent in the heart of man, the rulers of the most powerful nation in the world, whether a committee of safety, or a directory, will forever aim at an undue empire over other nations; and that this disposition, enflamed as it was by enthusiasm, it encour-

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aged by a continuation of ſucceſs, would be apt to exhibit it ſelf, during the courſe of the French revolution, in exceſſes of which there has been no example ſince the days of Roman greatneſs.

Every day confirms the juſtice of that anticipation. It is now indiſpenſible, that the diſagreeable and menacing truth ſhould be expoſed in full day to the people of America; that they ſhould contemplate it ſeriouſly, and prepare their minds for extremities which nothing ſhort of abject ſubmiſſion may be able to avert. This will ſerve them as an armour againſt the machinations of traitorous men, who may wiſh to make them inſtruments of the ambition of a foreign power, to perſuade them, to concur in foreign claims for mankind, and to accept, as their reward, the deſpicable privilege of wearing them a day later than others.

Already in certain circles is heard the debaſing doctrine, that France is determined to reduce us to the alternative of war with her enemies or war with herſelf, and that it is our intereſt and ſafety to elect the former.

There was a time when it was believed that a ſimilar alternative would be impoſed by Greatbritain. At this criſis, there was but one ſentiment. The firmeſt friends of moderation and peace, no leſs than the noiſieſt partiſans of violence and war, reſolved to elect war with that power which would drive us to the election. This reſolution was the dictate of morality and honor—of a juſt regard to national dignity and independence. If any conſideration, in any ſituation, ſhould degrade us into a different reſolution, we, that inſtant, ſhake hands with crime and infamy: We deſcend from the high ground of an independent people, and ſtoop to the ignominious level of vaſſals. I truſt there are a few Americans who would cheerfully encounter the worſt evils of a conteſt with any nation on earth, rather than ſubſcribe to ſo ſhameful an abdication of their rank as men and citizens. AMERICUS.

The Warning, No. II,

States, that honor and intereſt forbid our becoming the tools of the ambition of France, by joining her in the war—that the queſtion is no longer the eſtabliſhment of her liberty on a republican baſis, which her enemies ceaſe to diſpute; but whether, by new aggrandizements, ſhe ſhall become miſtreſs of Europe, and in a great meaſure of America—that this is truly the remaining ſubject of contention—That France was before the preſent war, intrinſically the moſt powerful nation in Europe, which the incidents of the war have ſhown to the aſtoniſhment of the world—That if France realizes her preſent aggrandizing plan, unencountered by internal diſorder, it will tend to make her the ſcourge of nations—that moderation in overbearing power is not to be expected—that a different ſpirit has marked the career of the Republic—and that her ardent, impetuous military genius affords leſs reaſon to hope it from her, than any other nation—That it is therefore contrary to our intereſt to build her up on her preſent plan—That the policy were ſhort ſighted, mean to ſacrifice juſtly in ſubſerving her views at the

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price of her clemency—this would be but a temporary respite from the rest—the sacrifice of a real to a nominal independence—The writer aims not to raise a hostile spirit against France, nor inculcate that we of choice ought to join in the war against her: but that honor forbids our submitting without resistance to a virtual war on her part, or engaging on her side to avert her blows—When France was defending liberty, the evils, which our joining her would expose us to, were so infinitely disproportioned to the help we could render, that it was a decisive argument against our joining in the contest—and now that the question is, whether she shall give law to mankind, our opposition to her plan would be too trifling to justify our entering willingly on the perilous enterprize—That it is our true interest to remain at peace, if we can—to defer a resort to arms, till the last effort to negociate the subjects of complaint leaves us alternative but to surrender or defend our sovereignty—and till we have no option left but infamy *or war—Should this period ever arrive, it will be our duty to meet the contest with firmness, and relying on a just Providence, commit the issue to the God of battles—'Tis a consolation to know our government will act with prudence, and do all they can with honor to preserve peace; yet let it not be forgotten that there is a point at which forbearance must stop; where moderation would be baseness; where we must contend for our rights, or not pretend to any—When the seizure of our vessels by the cruizers of Britain led to the measure of sending a special envoy to obtain relief, it was understood that the issue of the mission was to determine on peace or war—In like manner it is expected our Executive will appeal to the justice of France, and insist on her renouncing the pretension to interrupt the commerce of neutrals, and on restitution for injuries—If this should fail, irresistable necessity will then compel us to repel aggression, and defend our commerce: and it would be an outrage on the American character, to doubt that our citizens would approve and defend the resolution, with a constancy worthy the justice of their cause. No: let this never be doubted. The servile minions of France—those who have no sensibility to injury, but when it comes from Gt. Britain, who are unconscious of any rights to be protected against France, who, at a moment when the public safety more than ever demands a strict union between the people and their government, traitorously labor to detach them from it, and to turn against the government for pretended faults the resentment which the real oppressions of France ought to inspire—those wretched men will discover in the end, that they are as insignificant as they are unprincipled*—they will find that they have vainly flattered themselves with the co-operation of the great body of those men, with whom the spirit of party has hitherto associated them—In such an extremity, the adventitious discriminations of party, will be lost in the patriotism and pride of the American character. Good citizens of every political denomination, will remember that they are Americans—that when their country is in danger, the merit or demerit of particular measures is no longer a question—that it is the duty of all to unite their efforts to guard the national rights, to avert national humiliation, and to withstand the imposition of a foreign yoke. The true

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and genuine ſpirit of 1776, not the vile counterfeits of it which ſo often diſguſt our eyes and our ears, will warm every truly American heart, and light up in it a noble emulation to maintain inviolate the rights, and unſullied the honor of the American nation. It will be proved, to the confuſion of all falſe patriots, that we did not break the fetters of one foreign tyranny to put on thoſe of another. It will be again proved to the world, that we underſtand our rights, & have the courage to defend them.

But there is ſtill ground to hope that we ſhall not be driven to this diſagreeable extremity—The more deliberate calculations of France, will probably reſcue us from the preſent embarraſſment. If ſhe perſeveres in her plan, ſhe muſt inevitably add all the neutral powers to the number of her enemies.—How will this fulfil the purpoſe of deſtroying the commerce of Great-britain? The commerce of thoſe powers with France will then entirely ceaſe, and be turned more extenſively into the channels of Greatbritain, protected by her navy, with the co-operation of the maritime force of thoſe powers.—The reſult will be the reverſe of what is projected by the meaſure. The commerce and revenue of Britain will, in all likelihood be augmented rather than diminiſhed; and her arms will receive no important reinforcement.

Violent and unjuſt meaſures commonly defeat their own purpoſe. The plan of ſtarving France was of this deſcription, and operated againſt the views of its projectors. The plan now adopted by France of cutting off the trade of neutrals with her enemies, alike violent and unjuſt, will no doubt end in ſimilar diſappointments. Let us hope that it will be abandoned, and that ultimate rupture will be avoided—but let us alſo contemplate the poſſibility of the contrary, and prepare our minds ſeriouſly for the unwelcome event. *American.*

From the NEWYORK HERALD.

THE TIMES.

NO. XXIII—OR THE CRISIS.

SOME of our good honeſt citizens, who really love their country, but who have been all in the wrong, as to the views of France, and do not like to own it, ſay, "what can France mean? She cannot ſurely mean to go to war with us. It cannot be her intereſt to multiply enemies."

Let us examine this queſtion. What has France to loſe by war with the United States? What has ſhe to gain? Theſe are the points.

Firſt, ſhe has nothing to loſe by war with theſe ſtates. She has no ſettlements in our neighbourhood to be endangered by our land forces. She has not a merchantman on the ocean. What then has France to fear from us? Nothing, in point of property.

What has ſhe to gain by war? Firſt, ſhe will plunder our merchants, as ſhe does now, without any riſk on her part. It is a trade in which the balance is wholly in her favor. She may get and cannot loſe.

Secondly, a more important object with France may be to *ſever*

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THE HORSE
SWIFT,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, about two miles northeaſt from Franceſtown meeting houſe, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the moderate price of one dollar and fifty cents per leap, three dollars for the ſeaſon, and five to enſure a foal. Said horſe is ſeven eighths Engliſh blooded; ſeven years old; of a bright bay colour. As his ſize, beauty and activity are ſufficient to recommend him, I ſhall avoid all ſuperfluities of that kind.

Conditions of payment will be made known at the ſtable—Good attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged by

Thomas Eaton.

Franceſtown, March 20. I

THIS is to caution all perſons againſt purchaſing a note of hand ſigned by the ſubſcriber, dated Jan. 1797, payable to Samuel Arlin, of Northfield, for twenty dollars; as ſaid note was obtained by fraud, and I have received no value for the ſame, I am determined never to pay it.

Stephen Severence.

Salisbury, April 4, 1797. I

WILD DEER,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, this ſeaſon, Wedneſdays & Thurſdays excepted, which two days in a week he will ſtand at the ſtable of Colonel WEBSTER, in Saliſbury, begining the firſt of May.—The terms will be as follow, viz. Nine Shillings the Leap, Three Dollars for the Seaſon, and Five Dollars to warrant a Foal.

☞ Much hath been ſaid about Horſes this, and the year paſt, and I ſhall ſay but little about mine—thus much I will venture to ſay, that my Horſe is neither French nor Dutch, and he never came from Canada; that he is not a PRINCE, nor was he ever owned by a Prince—But he is REALLY an excellent Horſe for Buſineſs and for Colts—and is what is called in England a FULL BLOODED HUNTER.

John Bachelder.

Concord, April 17, 1797. II

FOR SALE,

an excellent German Flute,

with ivory ferrules.

March 14. *Inquire of the Printers.*

NEW *Advertiſements.*

YOUNG CHANDLER,

THAT excellent Engliſh Horſe, will ſtand for covering this ſeaſon at the following places, at one dollar and fifty cents the ſingle leap, two dollars and fifty cents the ſeaſon, and four dollars to warrant a foal, viz. at William Whittle's in Weare, the firſt week in May, at Humphrey Peaſlee's in Deering the ſecond week in May, at Stephen Dow's in ſaid Weare, the third week, at Humphrey Peaſlee's the fourth week, from thence to William Whittle's in Weare—ſo on throughout the ſeaſon.

Young Chandler is of a beautiful bay color, about ſixteen hands high—Said horſe is a noted good ſire for colts, and has proved them equal to any where he has formerly been kept—Said horſe has been kept in Boſton and the adjacent towns for four years paſt, and has gained a fine character by his noted good colts.

William Whittle,
Humphrey Peaſlee.

Weare, April 24, 1797. 111

WILD DEER, JUNIOR,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſdays and Thurſdays only—"The terms will be as follow, viz. nine ſhillings the leap, three dollars the ſeaſon, and five dollars to warrant a foal."—He was ſired by the horſe that "is neither French nor Dutch, nor a Prince;" that is "REALLY an excellent horſe for buſineſs and for colts," and that "is called in England a FULL BLOODED HUNTER." He is only 4 years old, and is full nine and an half hands high!—As a gentleman obſerves, "much hath been ſaid about horſes this & the year paſt," therefore "I ſhall ſay but little about mine—thus much I will venture to ſay, that my horſe" completely reſembles his Senior in all reſpects, except in the faſhionable gait of *pacing*—he has a great head, thick neck, crooked limbs, and a picked ſtern.

Robert Bradley.

☞ N.B. My only motive in keeping the above horſe is, that Concord may be accommodated with a *Wild Deer* as well Wedneſdays & Thurſdays as other days of the week. April 24.